The Sherman Book

It is a work of singular value which Senato SHERMAN has given us in his Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet (the Werner Company). As he tells us in the preface, his original purpose was not to write an autobicgraphy, but to publish a selection of his speeches on public questions, supplement ing them with a recital of the circumstances that attended their delivery. Such a running commentary, however, would have ompelled him to review the chief events of the period extending from 1854 to the present day. As the author's public life was inter woven with these events, he eventually con cluded that it was better to set down his recol lections of what he had seen and heard and done. He has, accordingly, postponed the publication of his speeches, except so far as they are quoted or described in the two capacious volume before us. Aside from the autobiographical intention, the aim of the book is to presen a history of the chief financial measures of the United States Government during the past forty years. No attempt is made to discuss the battles and marches of the civil war, nor to de lineate at length such of the author's associates as distinguished themselves in civil life. Cursory references, however, to some of them could not and exception has been taken to Senator Sherman's comments on the failure of certain sup posed friends to promote his reasonable politica ambition. In the present notice we shall not touch on such controversial matter, which has aiready received sufficient attention in the pub

lic prints. We merely remark in passing that Senator Sherman has this great advantage over his critics that his book, constituting, as it does an indispensable contribution to the history of emorable years, is destined to live, and, therefore, his accusations will fall under the eye of scores of thousands who may never see the indignant replies of the accused. The maxim. litera scripta manet, is applicable to books, but not to newspapers. There is in this country no better stock than that of which Senator Sherman is an offshoot It is the Furitan stock which gave to England such men as Hampden, Milton, and Cromwell and which gave to this continent New England and all that New England means. The author is directly descended from Edmond Sherman who, born in 1585, lived and died in Dedham. Essex county, England, then a manufacturing town of some importance. Edmond Sherman neans, able to send his eldest son to Cambridge University. For the benefit of his townsmen he founded a free school, which still exists. A stordy Poritan, he sided with John Hampden is refusing to pay ship money, and resolved that his children should enjoy in the World the civil and religious liberwhich seemed unattainable in England during the middle period of the reign of Charles I. It is certain that his eldest son, the Rev. John Sherman, and his third son, Samuel, and his nephew, known as "Captain John," went Mr. Webeter afterward on the cars and in to Boston in 1634. This Samuel Sherman, who Washington. I admired him for his great intel-lectual qualities, but I do not wonder that the was the great-great-great-grandfather of the author of this book, settled for a time in Water people of the United States did not choose him town, Mass., but afterward moved to Wethersfield, Conn., thence to Stamford, and thence to Strattord. He and his descendants were influential men in the colony, holding conspicuou judicial and legislative posts, though none of them attained the eminence reached by one of their kinsmen, a descendant of "Captain John." the Roger Sherman of the Revolution, whos unique distinction it is to have signed the three most important papers in Ameri history, the "Address to the King," the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States. Return biography, we observe that his grandfather, acres of land in the Western Reserve south of Lake Erie, known as "Sufferers' Land," which had been conveyed by the State of Connecticut to those of its citizens who had been victims of war. This function was duly performed by considerable tract of the "Sufferers went to Ohio in 1810 to locate a home ern tract, where his father's land lay, as this was then roamed over by hostile Indians, he settled at Lancaster, where he speedily took a known, provoked the vehement uprising leading part in the measures of defence against the British and the Indians which were rendered | the creation of the Republican party. Mr. Sheredful by the war of 1812. Appointed in November, 1813, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Ohio, he became embarrassed through the misconduct of a deputy. but the resultant pecuniary loss did not affect his

ing to the progenitors of the subject of this Taylor Sherman, was, in November, 1805, ap pointed an agent to survey the half million British and Tory raids during the Revolutionary Taylor Sherman, who purchased for him Land" in Sherman township, Huron county 11 - ridest son, Charles Robert Sherman standing in the community or check his success in his profession, which in 1823 was crowned by his election to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. Six years later he died suddenly in plenitude of his public usefulness, and in the forty-first year of his age. He left behind him eleven children, of whom John Sherman, born May 10, 1823, was the eighth. The author tells us that, during his childhood, he was sent spring of 1831 his father's cousin, John Sherthan, a prosterous merchant of Mount Vernon. Ohio, proposed to take charge of him and keep him at school until he should be prepared to enter Kenyon tollege. The following four years were spent in the study of Latin and mathematics, but, instead of proceeding to Kenyou College, he returned to his mother's house at Languager, and entered the academy there. Near the close of 1836 he decided to abandon the idea of going to a university, and believing it to be his duty to make his own living at once secured through an elder brother employment as junior rodman under the engineer engaged in the improvement of the Muskingum River. During the period of his connection with the Muskingum improvements the lad had some leisure for study, which he availed himself of to read most of the British classics, and every book he could find on the history of America At the end of two years he lost his place through an entire change of State officials and employees brought about by a political revolum. Coming back to Lancaster, and having nothing to do, he fell temporarily into bad habits. The custom of drinking spirits was then far more common than it is now, and the author tells us that he was sometimes prompted to become more or less intoxicated. He whe con quered the falling is thus recounted: "On one o.caslon, in the fall of 1839, I went home very sick from drinking. My mother received me with much surprise and sorrow, but neither complained nor scolded, and, with the utmost kindness, put me to bed, and watched over me and cared for me. I was not stupid enough to be unconscious of my degradation and her affection, and then and there resolved never to be in such a condition again, and from that time to this I am not contous of having been under the influence of liquor. I have partaken of wine and spirits at veddings, feasts, and dinners, I have used it as a medicine, and in response to toasts and comments, but never to an extent to addle my brain or disturb my walk." Senator Sherman "No reform in my time has been so gen eral and beneficial as that which consists in the disuse of drinking intoxicating liquors, and which begsn in 1841. Formerly liquors were kept on the sideboard or table, and the 'invitation to take a drink was as common then as taue a seat' is now. This method of treating was chared in by preachers of the Gospel, and by all who observed the courtesies of social life. Now the conditions have greatly changed." Some time in the autumn of 1830 it was arranged that John Sherman should study law at Mansfield with his elder brother Charles, and rith Judge Parker, who had married his

father's only sister. His course of study, we are told, began with Blackstone, which was fol-lowed soon after by Coke on Littleton. As a sion to modern notions, he was allowed to read Kent's Commentaries, but Chitty's Pleadings had to go along with Kent. While reading law, the young man was able, in various ways, to make enough money to support him- | Court. He had been long in public life, had

self, and he had virtually practised his profession for a year or more before his admission to the bar, which took place on the day of his attaining his twenty-first year.

HI. It was in the winter of 1846-7, when the au thor of this autobiography had been practising law for some two years, that he visited for the first time the cities of Washington, New York, and Boston. "I rode," he tells us, "in a stage coach from Mansfield to the National road, south of Newark, and thence over that road by stages to Cumberland, the railways not having yet crossed the mountain. From Cumberland I rode in cars to Baltimore, occupying nearly a day. From Baltimore I proceeded to Washing-ton." His stay at the capital was brief, as he wished to go to New York and Boston. In the former city B. R. Curtis, then an eminent lawyer, and later an eminent Justice of the Supreme Court, presented him with a ticket to a great banquet to be attended by the leading men of Beston, at Plymouth, on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. When he arrived at the hotel in Plymouth, young Sherman did not know a single person in the great assemblage. In due time the guests were ushered into the dining hall, where was spread the banquet, at which Daniel Webster was to pre-"There was," he says, "no mistaking Webster. He sat in the centre of a cross table, with the British Minister on his right and Jeremigh Mason on his left. At the other end of the room sat Abbott Lawrence and other distinguished men. The residue of the guests. merchants, poets, and orators of Massachusetts, filled every seat at the table. I sat some way down on the side, and introduced myself to my neighbors on the right and left, but my eye was on Webster, from whom I expected such lofty eloguence as he alone could utter." The author goes on to narrate that, much to his surprise, when the time came for the oratory to begin, Mr. Lawrence acted as teastmaster. We had stories, somes, poetry, and oratory, generally good and appropriate, but not from Webster. So the evening waned. Webster had been talking freely with those about him. He displayed ne of the loftiness associated with his name. Hedrank freely. That was manifest to every one. His favorite bottle was one labelled 'Brandy.' We heard of it as being 'more than a hundred years old.' It did not travel down to us. Webster was plainly hilarious. All at once the conductor appeared at the side door and announced that in fifteen minutes the cars would start for Boston. Then Webster arose with difficulty-rested his arms firmly on the table, and, with an effort, assumed an erect position. Every voice was hushed. He said that in fifteen minutes we should separate, nevermore to meet again, and then, with glowing force and eloquence, he contrasted the brevity and vanity of human life with the immortality of the events we were celebrating. which century after century would be celebrated by our children and our children's children to the latest generation." Senator Sherman adds: "I cannot recall the words of his short but eloquent speech, but it made an impress on my mind. If his body was affected by the liquor, his head was clear and his utterance perfect. I met

for President." It seems that after the national Whig Convention of 1852, to which the author was a delegate, he heard the following story told by Webster's Secretary: "In the evening, when Mr. Webster was at his well-known residence on Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street, he was awaiting the ballots in the Convention. Fillmore 112, Webster 21,' he repeated it in his deep tones, and said: 'How will this read in history?' He did not like either Scott or Fillmore, and was disappointed in the votes of Southern members. To be third in such a contest wounded his pride. He died before the year closed. He was, perhaps, the greatest man of his time in intellectual force, but he had faults which the people could not overlook." III. On Dec. 31, 1848, John Sherman was married to Miss Margaret Cecilia Stewart, the only child of Judge Stewart, whom he had known since his removal to Mansfield. After a wedding tour to Niagara Falls, Saratoga, and Montreal, the married pair settled in Mansfield, and the young husband returned to his profession, which he actively pursued until, in 1854, he was elected er of the House of Representatives. In May of that year the bill repealing the Missour Compromise had been passed, and had, it is well throughout the Northern States which led to man's election was the outcome of a fusion be tween Democrats, Whigs, and Free Soilers, solely on the issues made by the Kansas and Nebraska bill. When the Thirty-fourth Congress met on Dec. 3, 1855, the House of Representatives was composed of 97 Republicans, 8; Democrats,

and 45 classed as Third party men, mostly 'Americans." Within six days after taking his seat in the House John Sherman did not hesitate to make a speech, from which he quotes a paragraph because it expresses what his political creed was at the time: "I wish to state now why I have voted and shall continue to vote for Mr. Banks (for Speaker). I care not whether he to a private school in Lancaster, but that, in the is a member of the American party or not. I have been informed that he is, and I believe that he is. But I repeat, I care not to what party he belongs. I understood him to take this position, that the repeal of the Missouri compromise was an act of great dishonor, and that under no circumstances whatever, should he have the power, would he allow the institution of human slavery to derive any benefit from that repeal. That is my position. I have been a Whig, but I will yield all party preferences and will act in concert with men of all parties and opinions who will steadily aim at preserving our Western Territories for free labor; and say now that I never will vote for a Speaker of this House unless he convinces me by his conduct and by his voice that he never will, if he has the power to prevent it, allow the institution of slavery to derive any advantage from repealing the compromise of 1830." Attempts vere made to stifle Sherman on the ground that he was a "neophyte," but they were unsuccessful, and he spoke frequently without the slight-est deference to traditions maintained for the benefit of blockhends long in office. The result was that before he had been four months in his seat he was appointed a member of a committee of three ordered by the House of Representatives to proceed to Kansas to inquire into the circumstances attending certain elections in that territory, which were said to have been vitiated by violence and fraud. The result of the distinction reflected by the young member on his State was that he was renominated without any opposition in his district, and, in October, 1856, was triumphantly reflected. He took an active and conspicuous part in the Presidential campaign of that year, upon which, it will be remembered, the new-born Republican party entered amid a blaze of enthusia Looking back over the past, the author of this book is clearly of the opinion that the Republican party would, from the start, have been successful "but for the faulty of Col. John C. Fremont as the Republicar candidate for President, and the sagacious nomination of James Buchanan as the Demo cratic candidate. The Republican party, still composed of uncertain elements, sought only for a candidate that was available. Chase was the natural candidate. Both were fully identified with the principles and purposes of their party. Both were men of marked ability, strong in their respective States, each elected Governor of his State and sure of its support: but Chase was opposed on account o his advanced opinions on the slavery question, and Seward was actively opposed by the socalled American party for his open hostility to its principles and policy." Thus it came to pass that public opinion gradually but strongly turned to John C. Fremont, who "had no experience in public life, but who had attracted attention by his bold explorations in the West, and especially by his marching to California. and occupation of that Mexican territory. A

strong effort was made to secure the nomination for Justice Mc Lean of the United States Supreme

een a Cabinet officer in two Administrations, had been appointed to the Supreme bench by Jackson, had held this position for twenty-six years, and was a man of spotless integrity His nomination was strongly urged by conserva-tive Republicans in all the Northern States, and by the delegates from Pennsylvania, including especially Thaddeus Stevens, who asserted that the nomination of Fremont would not only lose the State of Pennsylvania to the Republicans, but that the party would be de-feated at the Presidential election. The current of opinion in the West, however, in New England and New York, was too strong in favor of Fremont, and he was nominated." Senator Sherman tells us that he "shared in the feeling or distrust of Fremont, but gave him support." He new considers that the result of the canvass of 1856 was fortunate for the country. "The election of Fremont would probably have precipitated a conflict between the sections before the North was ripe for it. His conduct during the early period of the war proves that he would have been unequal to such an emergency. His defeat was the postponement of the irrepres-sible conflict, until it became apparent to all that our country must be all free, or all slave territory. This was the lesson taught by the Administration of Buchanan, and Lincoln was best fitted to carry it into execution."

IV. Neophytes in Congress who are gravely adonished that they must not expect recognition for a term or two may profit by Senator Sherman's experience. In October, 1858, he was third time chosen a member of the House of Representatives, and so conspicuous was the position which he had already attained that he was made the nominee of the Republican party for Speaker in the Thirty-sixth Congress. On the twenty-fifth ballot he came within three votes of election. But he eventually withdrew, and Pennington was chosen Speaker by a majority of one. Sherman had the com mittees substantially named, it seems, when Pennington was elected. "I handed the list to him," he says, "for which he thanked me kindly, saying that he had but little knowledge of the personal qualifications of the members. With some modifications made necessary by my defeat and his election as Speaker he adopte the list as his own. He designated me as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which I had not previously been a member."

While the Thirty-sixth Congress was discuss

ing the Morrill Tariff bill a more momentous

debate was being conducted by the people. The

fact is recalled that, in the early months of

1860, the Young Men's Central Republican

Union of New York arranged a series of lectures, the third of which was delivered by Abraham Lincoln. The remarkable address made by him bad, in our author's opinion, great influence in securing his nomination for President. A little later, Mr. Sherman himself was invited to speak in New York, and he tells us that he "undertook what I never attempted before, to read a political speech to a popular audience. While I was treated kindly, I felt quite sure my speech was a disappoint-Since that time I have never attempted to make a popular address from manuscript. Every speaker should mould the subject of what he intends to say, but ought to rely for his words upon the spirit and temper of his audience." Although much occupied in his own district, where he had been a fourth time nominated for Congress Mr. Sherman devoted a number of days during the canvass to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Dela-ware, and Indiana, all warmly contested States, the votes of which would determine the election. It soon became apparent that Lincoln was the only one of the four candidates before the people who could secure a majority of the electoral votes. The recognition of this fact, and of the difficulty of securing an election by the House of Representatives in case of the fallure of an election by the Electoral Colleges, greatly aided Mr. Lincoln. This argument was presented by Mr. Sherman with care and fulness at Philadelphia on Sept. 12, 1860, in a speech from which a paragraph is quoted in the first of these two volumes. Having recently read this speech, he notes with pardonable satisfaction that every prophecy made has been verified by the march of events. On theother hand, with a candor seldom displayed in autobiogra-phies, Sherman says: "In a retrospect of my six years as a member of the House of Representatives I can see, and will freely admit, that my chief fault was my intense partisanship. This grew out of a conscientious feeling that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an act of dishonor, committed by a dominating party controlled by slaveholders, and yielded to by leading Northern Democrats, headed by Douglas, with the view on his part to promote his intense ambition to be President of the United States. I felt that this insult to the North should be resented by the renewed exclusion through an act of Congress of slavery from the territory north of the line of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes. This feeling was intensified by my experience in Kansas during the investigation of its affairs. The recital by the free-State men of their story, and the appearance and conduct of the 'border ruffians' led me to support extreme measures. The political feebleness of Mr. Buchanan and the infamy of the Dred Scott decision appeared to me conclusive evidence of the subserviency of the President and the Supreme Court to the slave power. The | As our personal relations had always been pleasinjustice done to me personally and the irritating language used by Southerners in my contest for the Speakership aroused my resentment so that in the campaign of 1860 I was ready to meet the threats of secession with those of open WAL."

V. It was on the evening of Abraham Lincoln's arrival at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, Feb. 23, 1861, that John Sherman met him for the first time. We are told that "when introduced to him he took my hands in both of his, drew himself up to his full height, and, looking at me steadily, said: 'You are John Sherman! Well, I am taller than you; let's measure.' Thereupon we stood back to back, and some one present announced that he was two inches taller than I. This was correct, for he was 6 feet 316 inches tall when he stood erect. This singular introduction was not unusual with him, but it lacked in dignity; it was an expression of friendliness and so considered by him." It is well known that Salmon P. Chase, then Senator from Ohio, accepted, not without doubt and reluctance, the place of Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet, and that his seat in the Senate was taken by John Sherman, though not without some hesitation, for he had been a fourth time elected a member of the House of Representatives, and was quite certain to be made the Speaker. Before he took his seat. he says, he had "witnessed with deep humiliation the Senate debates, feeling that the Republican Senators were too timid in the steps taken to purge that body of persons whom I regarded astraitors. I cannot now read the debates without a feeling of resentment. Breckenridge, Mason, Hunter, and Powell still retained their seats as Senators from Kentucky and Virginia, and almost daily defended the secession of the Southern States, declaring that the States they represented would do likewise. These and other declarations, I thought, should have been promptly resented by the immediate expulsion of these Senators. Wigfail of Texas, though his State had seceded, was permitted to linger in the Senate, and to attend executive sessions, where he was not only a traitor, but a spy. His rude and brutal language and conduct should have excluded him from the Senate in the early days of the session, but he was permitted to retire with out censure, after a long debate on the terms of his proposed expulsion."

An amusing incident is recorded in connection with the few weeks immediately preceding the fall of Sumter. It was just at this period that John Sherman's brother, William Tecum seh, came to Washington to tender his services in the army in any position in which he could be useful. The Senator had corresponded with him in regard to his remaining in Louisiana, where he was President of the State Military Acad-William T Sherman had been incom moded in his position by John's attitude in Congress, and especially by the outery against the latter for signing the Helper book, the "Impend-

ing Crisis." Our author observes that his brother " was very conservative in his opinions with regard to slavery, and no doubt felt that I was too aggressive on that subject. In the summer of 1860 he made his usual visit to Lancaster, and, finding that I was engaged in the canvass and would on a certain day be at Coshocton, he determined to go and hear me, 'to see whether I was an Abolitionist.' He was greatly embarrassed by a memorable speech made by Mr. Corwin, the principal speaker upon that occasion. We sat upon the stand to-gether and he very excitedly said: 'John ou must not speak after Corwin. He was evidently impressed with the eloquence of that orator, and did not wish me to speak, lest the contrast between our speeches should be greatly to my disparagement. I told him that he need not trouble himself, for I was to speak in the evening, though I might say a few words at the close of Mr. Corwin's address. He remained and heard me in the evening, and concluded, on the whole, that I was not an Abolitionist." It was about the time of John's election to the Senate that W. T. Sherman came to Washington. The latter was convinced of the certainty of war, and foresaw its magnitude, and he was governed by the patriotic sentiment that, as he had been educated at the ex sense of the Government for military service it was his duty in the existing condition of his country to tender his services. His brother accordingly, escorted him to the White House The Senator observes that William's statement of the interview, given in his "Memoirs," s not very full, for, while Mr. Lincoln did say in response to his tender. "I guess we will man age to keep house," he also expressed the hope which Gen. Sherman knew to be delusive, that the danger would pass by, and that the Union would be restored by a peaceful compromise This was undoubtedly the idea then uppermos in the minds of both the President and Mr. Seward. At this time (the period between the 4th of March and the 12th of April, 1861), the public mind in the North was decidedly in favor of concessions to the South. The Democrats of the North would have agreed to any proposition o secure peace and the Union, and the Republicans would have acquiesced in the Crittenden ompromise, or any measure approved by Lincoln and Seward."

VI. Looking back at a distance of thirty-five years from the opening of the civil war, the author of this book endeavors to take an impartial retrospect of the causes that led the South to engage therein. In his judgment, it is indubitable that 'the existence of negro slavery in the South was the governing incitement to war. The owners of slaves knew that the tenure of such property was feeble. Besides the danger of escape, there was the growing hostility to slavery on the part of a preponderant section of the people of the United States, restrained only by the recognition of the institution in the Constitution. The slave owners believed that, by secession, they could establish a republic founded on slavery, with an ample field in Mexico and Central America for con-quest and expansion. They had cultivatsectional enmity, amounting a bitter to contempt, for the people of the North, growing partly out of the subserviency of large portions of the North to the dictation of the South, but chiefly out of the wordy violence and disregard of constitutional obligations by the Abolitionists of the North. They believed in the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict long before it was announced by Seward," With opinions so widely divergent in the two sections, and with the fixed purpose of each to stand by them, there was no way that frail human nature could devise to decide the controversy except to fight. "Once in the war, there was no alternative but to fight it out. I have no sympathy with secession, but I can appreciate the action of those who were born and reared under the influence of States rights teachings. Who of the North can say that in like conditions he would not have been a rebel? These reflections on the origin of the conflict lead the author to record his conviction that "from the graves of the dead, who fought on opposite sides for their country or their State, there has been a resurrection, honorable to both sections, a Union stronger, more united and glorious, than the Union established by our fathers, and with a rebound of prosperity greater than we could conceive of in 1802. This war, though fearful in the sacrifice of property and life, has resulted in a better understanding among the people of both sections. Each has for the other a higher respect and regard. I sincerely hope and believe in the good time coming when sectional lines will not divide political parties, and when common interests, and a broader nationality will have destroyed sectional feeling and jealousy." Scarcely had these lines been renned when the general election of of Representatives as the old free States were

able to muster of Democrats. VIII.

In a chapter describing the outbreak of the war is chronicled an incident which should have been included in the biography of James Buchanan in the "American Statesmen" series. While at Harrisburg in the spring of 1861 it was suggested to Senator Sherman "that ex-President Buchanan, then at his country home near that city, had expressed a wish to see me. ant, though our political opinions were widely different, I called upon him, I think with Col. Porter, and we were cordially received. I was surprised at the frankness and apparent sin- that no measure had been provided before the cerity of the opinions expressed by him in relation to the war. He said he had done all he could to prevent the war, but now that it was upon us it was the duty of all patriotic people to make it a success; that he approved all that had been done by Mr. Lincoln, of whom he spoke in high terms of praise. I believe he was sincere In the opinions he then expressed, and know of nothing said or done by him since that time that could create a doubt of his sincerity." In the same chapter occurs an interesting reminiscence of the battle of Bull Run. Senator Sherman who was then in Washington, tells us that: "At 8 o'clock in the evening I started for the residence of the Secretary of War to get information of the battle. As I approached I was seized by the arm, and, turning, saw Secretary Cameron. I asked about the battle, but, without answering, he hurried me into his house and said: 'Our army is defeated and my brother is killed.' He then gave way to onate grief. His brother, Col. Cameron, had been killed, and the Union army was in full retreat. I was enjoined to say nothing until morning. I obeyed the injunction. At 11 o'clock that night I heard the clatter of a horse's feet in full gallop. My nephew, Robert of their own and endeavored to carry it into McComb, a boy about nineteen a private solution. Johnson, before he was elected, and dier in an Ohio regiment, but detailed as an orderly, had been sent to the rear with a message. He saw the army in retreat, and being well mounted, and believing that discretion was the better part of valor, rode rapidly to my lodgings in Washington. It is uncertain whether he or 'Bull Run' Russell, an English reporter, made the best time to the Long Bridge. McComb gave me a doleful account of the battle and retreat. The official reports from both armies show that it was a drawn battle. Gen. Sherman, in his Memoirs, gives a graphic history of the battle, and expresses the same opinion." While, however, the author regards the battle of Bull Run as drawn he recognizes that it was an event of capital importance. "It dispelled the illusion of the people of the North as to the duration and gravity of the war. It demonstrated the folly of ninety days' enlistments. It brought home, also, to every intelligent ming the dangers that would inevitably result from disunion. On the 22d of July, the day after the battle, the bill to authorize the employment of five hundred usand volunteers became a law."

In chapter fourteen may be found an account of the Vallandigham affair, which may be commended to those renegade Americans who, at the present time, are rendering aid and comfort to a possible enemy by proclaiming their sympathy with England, and declaring that the United States are in no position to fight. It will be remembered that in the spring of 1863, Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, issued an order announcing that "the habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy will

not be allowed in this department; persons committing such offences will be at once arrested with a view to being tried and sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends." Vallandigham denounced this order as a case usurpation of arbitrary power; said that he despised it. and spat upon it and trampled it under his foot. He denounced the President, and called upon his hearers, many of whom were the distinctive badges of "copperhead" and "butternuts," to hurl the tyrant from his throne. speech Vallandigham was arrested and tried by a military Commission which promptly sentenced him to be placed in solitary confinement in some foreress of the United States, there to be kept during the continuance of the war. The sentence was commuted by Mr. Lincoln, who ordered the Judas to be sent within the Confederate lines. Senator Sherman says that the feeling of angeand excitement was at the time so intense among the loyal people of Ohio that if Vallandigham who subsequently reached Niagara Falls, had then entered the State he would have been in great danger. "I heard," the author says, "men of character and influence declare that if Vallandignam came into the State he would be killed, and they, if necessary, would kill him." Vallandigham thought it best to stay in Canada until June, 1864, when he returned quietly to Ohio, where he was permitted to remain. Senator Sherman has no doubt that the man's presence injured his party, and that his support of Gen. McClellan greatly lessened the chances of the Democratic candidate.

The author of these volumes is able to bear

an received a letter from Mr. Chase, which is reproduced on pages 340-342 of the first of hese volumes. This letter shows that Mr. Chase was actively engaged in the canvass, and that the current belief that he did not desire the reflection of Mr. Lincoln is without foundation. We quote the following passage: "There is not now the slightest uncertainty about the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln. The only question is by what popular and what electoral majority. God grant that both may be so decisive as to turn every hope of rebellion to despair." With such evidence of loyalty before bim, it is not surprising that Senator Sherman, when he returned to Washington in December, 1864, should have called upon the President and rec ommended the appointment of Mr. Chase to the Chief Justiceship of the United States. "We had," he says, "a brief conversation upon the subject, in which he asked me pointedly the question whether, if Chase was appointed, he ould be satisfied, or whether he would immediately become a candidate for President (in 1868). I told him ! thought the appointment to that great office (the Chief Justiceship) ought to, and would, satisfy his ambition. He then told me that he had determined to appoint him, and intended to send the nomination to the Senate that day, and he did so, Dec. 6, 1864." A little later the author remarks: "From my long and intimate acquaintance with Chief Justice Chase, am quite sure that the duties of the great office he held were not agreeable to him. His life had been a political one, and this gave him opportunity for travel and direct communion with the people. The seclusion and severe labor imposed upon the Supreme Court were contrary to his habits and injurious to his health. It took him some years to become accustomed to the quiet of judicial life. He presided over the Senate while acting as a court of impeachment during the trial of Andrew Johnson in 1868. but, while strongly opposed to the impeachment, he manifested no sign of impartiality. Senator Sherman does not allude to the movement in favor of giving Chief Justice Chase the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in

IX. During the Presidential campaign of 1864 the author accompanied Andrew Johnson to Indiana, where the latter made patriotic speeches to great audiences. We are told that "his arraignment of the autocracy of slaveholders in the South was very effective;" at the same time the fact is recalled that at the inauguration of the Vice-President elect, on March 4, 1865, a scene occurred in the Senate chamber which made a serious impression, and was indicative of what was to occur in the future. "About 11 o'clock of that day Andrew Johnson, Vice-President elect, was shown to the room in the Capitol assigned to the Vice-President. He complained of feeling unwell and sent for either whiskey or brandy, and must have drunk excessively of it. A few minutes before 12 o'clock he was ushered into the Senate to take the oath of office and to make the usual brief address. He was plainly 1894 returned twice as many Ropublican intoxicated, and delivered a stump speech un members from the old slave States to the House worthy of the occasion. Before him were assem worthy of the occasion. Before him were assembled all the principal officers of the Government and the diplomatic corps. He went on in a maudlin and rambling way for twenty minutes the inauguration had arrived and he must close."

or more, until finally he was suppressed by the suggestion of the Secretary that the time for It will be remembered that Senator Sherman voted to convict President Johnson on the articles of impeachment submitted by the House of Representatives. Now, nevertheless, looking back upon the years immediately following the war, he acknowledges that Johnson's views of reconstruction were substantially right. This remarkable admission is made in the sixteenth chapter of the first volume of the work before On page 359, we read: "It was unfortunate close of the war defining the condition of the States lately in rebellion, securing the freedmen in their newborn rights, and restoring these States to their place in the Union. Therefore during the long vacution from April to December (1865), the whole matter was left to Executive authority. If Lincoln had lived his action would have been acquiesced in. It would have been liberal, based upon universal emancipation to negroes and pardon to rebels." The author goes on to say (page 361) that President Johnon "did adopt substantially the plan proposed and acted upon by Mr. Lincoln. After this long lapse of time I am convinced that Mr. Johnson's scheme of reorganization was wise and judicious. It was unfortunate that it had not the sanction of Congress, and that events soon brought the President and Congress into hostility. Who doubts that if there had been a law upon the statute blocks by which the people of the Southern States could have been guided in their efforts to come back into the Union, they would have cheerfully followed it, although the conditions might have been harsh? In the absence of law, both Lincoln and Johnson did substantially right when they adopted a plan while acting as military Governor of Tennessee. executed the plan of Lincoln in that State, and subsequently adopted the same plan for the re-organization of the rebel States. In all these plans the central idea was that the States in insurrection were still States entitled to be treated as such." Again, on pages 302-305, we read When Mr. Johnson came into power he found the rebellion substantially subdued. His first act was to retain in his confidence and in his councils every member of the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, and, so far as we know, every measure adopted by him had the approvaand sanction of that Cabinet. Every act passed by Congress with or without his assent upon every subject whatever connected with the reconstruction was fairly and fully executed. He dopted all the main features of the Wade-Davis bill, the only one passed by Congress. He extended the tax laws of the United States over the rebel territories. He enforced in every case ample protection to the freedmen of the Southern States. No complaint from them was ever prought to his knowledge in which he did not do full and substantial justice." Senator Sherman is ready even with an answer to the principal objection to Mr. Johnson's policy, namely, that he did not extend his proclamation to all the loyal men of the Southern States, including the colored as well as the white people. In the President's justification, we are reminded that: "In every one of the cleven States before the

large majority of the States, including the most

populous, negro suffrage was then prohibited." It now seems to Senator Sherman that it would have been a great stretch of power on the part of President Johnson, a simple mandatory proclamation or military order, to confer the franchise on a class of people who were then prohibited from votng, not only in the eleven Southern States, but in a majority of the Northern States. Such a rovision, if it had been inserted, could not have been enforced, and, in the condition in which slavery left the negro race, it could hardly be defended." Personally, the author of this book cannot see any reason why, because a man is black, he should not vote," but not on that account is he blind to the strong prejudice which then existed among all classes of citizens against extending the suffrage to negroes, especially in the far South. Nor does he fail to recall the act that, even in the Wade-Davis bill, Congress 'did not and would not make negro suffrage a part of its plan. Even so radical an anti-slavery man as my colleague, Senator Wade, would not propose such a measure. The effort was made in Congress to give emancipated negroes the right to vote, and it was abandoned. By that bill, the suffrage was conferred only upon white male loyal citizens. In the plan of President Johnson, he adopted in this respect the very same conditions for suffrage as those proposed by Congresa." In fine, Senator Sherman does not hesitate to record his deliberate belief, which must have great weight with the future historian of the reconstruction period, that "all the acts and proclamations of President Johnson before the meeting of Congress (December, 1865) were wise and expedient, and there would have been no difficulty between Congress and the President, but for his personal conduct, and onclusive testimony to the loyalty of Mr. especially his treatment of Congress and lead-Chase to President Lincoln during the canvass ing Congressmen. The unfortunate occurrence of 1864. On Oct. 2 of that year Senator Sheralready narrated at his inauguration was followed by violent and disrespectful language unbecoming the President, especially his foolish neech made on Feb. 22, 1866, in which he selected particular persons Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, and Wendell Phillips) as the objects of denunciation." In the author's opinion the intemperance of the language used upon this occasion added to the hostility to Mr. Johnson in Congress, and more than any other cause led to his impeachment by the House of Repre-

One naturally turns with especial curiosity to

see what Senator Sherman has to say with re-

Johnston to Gen. Sherman, terms which, it is

well known, were promptly repudiated by Sec-

retary Stanton. The author's references to the

gard to the terms of the surrender of Gen. J. E.

sentatives.

matter are marked with discretion and good taste, and one of the facts which he mentions will be to most persons new. After recalling that insulting paragraphs were published in the newspapers virtually arraigning Gen. Sherman as a traitor, and imputing to him corrupt motives, the author says: "I felt myself bound at once, not to defend the terms of surrender, but to repel the innuendoes aimed at Gen. Sherman. This led me into a controversy with Mr. Stanton not worth while to recall. I believed then, and still believe, that he (Stanton) was under the influence of, perhaps, a well-grounded fear that his life was in danger. The atmosphere of Washington seemed to be charged with peril, caused by the assassination of Lincoln, the wounding of Seward, and the threats against all who were conspicuous in political or military life on the Union side. Now, since we are fully informed of all the surrounding circumstances connected with the surrender, and the belief of Gen. Sherman that he was strictly carrying out the policy of President Lincoln, it is plain that he acted in what he supposed was the line of duty. He did not comprehend that the fatal erime in Washington changed the whole aspeet of affairs. His agreement with Johnston was, on its face, declared to be inoperative until approved by the authorities at Washington, and, while the political features of the surrender could not be approved, a simple notification of disapproval would have been cheerfully acted upon, and the orders of the President would have been faithfully carried out." What wounded Gen. Sherman to the quick was the order issued by Secretary Stanton to Gen. Grant to proceed immediately to Sherman's headquarters and direct operations against the enemy The author of these volumes tells us that, when the army commanded by his brother had arrived near Alexandria, "I visited the General and found that he was still smarting under what he called the disgrace put upon him by Stanton. I advised him to keep entirely quiet, said the teeling had passed away, and that his position was perfectly well understood. I persuaded him to call on the President and such members of the Cabinet as he knew, and I accompanied him. As a matter of course, he refused to call on Stanton, and denounced him in unmeasured terms, declaring that he would insult him whenever the opportunity occurred. When he came in contact, however, with his fellow officers and found that they sympathized with him, his anger abated, and by the time the great review took place he seemed to have recovered his usual manner." Precisely what occurred on the occasion of the review of Sherman's army on May 24, 1865, is thus recounted: "Attended by a brilliant staff, he (Gen. Sherman) rode slowly up l'ennsylvania avenue at the head of his column, and was followed by a magnificent army of 65. 000 men, organized into four army corps, and marching with that precision only possible with experienced troops. When he arrived at the grand stand, where the President re-viewed the troops, he dismounted, left the line, came upon the stand, and took his place by the side of the President. Everyone knew his relations to Stanton, and was curious to see the result of their meeting. I stood very near the General, and, as he proached, he shook hands with the President and the members of the Cabinet, but when Stanton partially reached out his hand, Gen. Sherman passed him without remark. every one within sight could perceive the intended insult which satisfied his honor at the expense of his prudence." The Senstor adds: It is, however, proper to say that these two men, both eminent in their respective ways, became entirely reconciled before the death of Mr. Stanton, Gen. Sherman always stopped with me when he was temporarily in Washington, and I know that within a very brief period they met and conversed in a friendly way. When Mr. Stanton lay upon his deathbed, Gen. Sherman not only called upon him, but tendered his services, and exhibited every mark of respect for him."

It is in connection with his account of the illustrious review in Washington of the armies commanded by Meado and by Sherman that the author of this book submits some reflections worthy of himself and of his theme. Thus, he says, "was the great body of the volunteer forces disbanded, the officers and soldiers returning to their homes. To most of them the war was a valuable lesson. It gave them a start in life, and it gave them knowledge and experience that opened the door toull employments, especially to official positions in State and nation. Thereeforth, in all popular elections, the soldier was generally preferred. This was a just recognition of his sacrifices and his services. I hope and trust that, while a single survivor of the war of the rebellion is left among us, he will everywhere be received with honor, and command all the respect which the boys of my generation were so eager to exhibit to the heroes of the Revolutionary war. The services done in the former were as valuable as those done in the latter, and they were rendered on a broader field, in greater numbers, and with greater sacrifices. They had the same glorious result of securing the continuance of an experiment in free government, the most successful in the history of mankind, and which is now, I profoundly trust, so well secured by the heroism of our soldiers, that for centuries yet to come no enemy will dare to aim a blow at the life of the republic."

Here we must close a first notice of the two memorable volumes to which we shall recur hereafter. Enough, however, has already been said to make it plain that this book should be carefully perused by every citizen who desires thoroughly to know the history of his country rebellion, the negro was, by its laws, excluded from the right to vote. In New York, Pennsylduring the last forty years, and that, to this end, it should find a place in every city, college, town, vania, and Ohio, that right was limited. In a and private library throughout the land.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In his recent lecture on the use of alumining in vessel construction, Mr. Yarrow, the noted English shipbuilder, who has given the sub jest a considerable amount of attention, declared that the two great enemies of the metal are bent and alkalies - that the metal anneals at a comparatively low degree of temperature, at a comparatively low degree of temperature, thus, of course, losing some of its strength, while alkalies act very rapidly upon it. In view of these facts, Mr. Yarrow is of the opinion that any part liable to be subject to a considerable rise of temperature should not be made of aluminium, nor should it be employed for a condenser where sola may be required for clearing purposes. At high temperatures aluminium is found to oxidize with exceptional rapidity; at low temperatures, it does not oxidize with such rigidity, and the film of oxide on the surface protects it from further action,

The new method of lining basic and open hearth furnaces, now being introduced, sesses a special economical interest in that line and, according to Industries and Iron, to a simple operation. Mixed with the usual basic materials, in a dry state, is mineral pitch, bitumen, or other solid mineral or vegetable fusible bydrocarbon, so that the compound does not become plastle, but remains in a powdered condition. In lining a furnace, the latter is first heated to a high temperature, and the mixture of powdered basic material and pitch is then thrown into the furnace so as to be deposited where required; the pitch is immediately set on fire by the heat of the furnace, and serves to retain the basic mass in the spot to which it was directed when thrown into the furnace, whether the spot be on the bottom or walls of the furnace, the throwing in of the mixture being continued until the heat or the furnace burns away all of the carbonaceous residue of the pitch, and the basic material is glazed or burned on in a solid mass, so that the furnace is provided with a substantially pure basic lining. The basic material preferred is dolomite previously burns, and the pitch is the ordinary article. bitumen, or other solid mineral or vegetable

In putting together quartered-pine, or, in fact, any other description of wood, greater strength and durability are said to be obtainable by simply placing the grain of the wood at an angle of 60° than can be obtained by at an angle of 60° than can be obtained by crossing the same at 10°. The reason which is assigned for this difference of advantage in favor of the former is that, as all wood expands and contracts more or less under the variations of moisture in the atmosphere, the pieces that are attached at an angle of 60° can expand or contract to a certain extent without tearing themselves apart, as is the 60° glued ploit simply pulls the object out of places slightly, while that of 90° pulls chings right apart in adapting itself to climatic conditions.

An enthusiastic advocate of wood pulp for building material as a substitute for stone is Mr. G. D. Rice, who has made the subject one of close study and investigation. His conclusion is that it possesses the needed elements of a durable constructive substance, bcing at the same time devoid of some of those features which detract from the value of stone and brick. He summarizes some of the qualities presented by this new factor in building as consisting in its being light in weight, exas consisting in its being light in weight, exceedingly hard, a poor conductor of heat and
sound, and sufficiently elastic to meet all the
usual requirements for the purpose; it is tough,
though a nail can be driven into it and it can also
be drilled, while the other necessities of a stone
substitute, as enumerated, together with resistance to frost and heat, with ability to stand
strain, and so on, are said to be met, besides
the important item or saving in the cest of
transportation. It is urged further that the
difficulty of procuring perfectly square stone
blocks, except at high rates, is thus overcome,
or the pulp blocks, being cast in a square mould,
are necessarily uniform. Differing from stone
and brick, which absorb so much heat in summer, the proposed material is claimed to be mer, the proposed material is claimed to be cooler in summer, while in cold weather it pre-vents dampness, so common in stone.

Prof. Angelo Heilprin, the distinguished physicist, endorses the statement made by Dr. Gregory of the British Museum that there exists in eastern Africa, occupying a very considerable portion of its extent, a narrow and in places a very deep trough, in which the great lakes and many of their tributaries are located. and which, with a more or less open and depressed lowland, communicates with the basin of the Red Sea, and yet further with the Dead Sea and to the valley of the Jordan; that is, according to Dr. Gregory, there runs from Lebanon, and then almost to the cape, a deep and comparatively narrow valley, margined by almost vertical sides, and occupied either by the sea, by sait steppes and old lake basins, and by a series of over twenty lakes, of which only one has an outlet to the sea—a condition of things absolutely unlike anything on the surface of the earth—indeed, the presence of such a rift, for this it appears to be, can only be compared with the long lunar rifts which have so long puzzled astronomers. To Prof. Suess, the eminent geologist of Vienna, is attributed the first demonstration that over large areas of the earth's surface the crust has been steadily breaking through in the direction of the earth's centre, and that the crust has been torn and rifted throughout all time by the subsidences of earth blocks, and he, many years ago, pointed out the probable existence of this vast Afro-Asiatic trough. and which, with a more or less open and de-Asiatic trough.

At its late annual meeting, the Travelling able practical points concerning the unneces sary emission of black smoke. The brick arch is declared to be one of the greatest aids to the engineman in the prevention of smoke, inas much as the smoke and gases to a great extent are consumed on coming in contact with it, which, in its absence, would escape through the flues; in the next place, a good, solid fire is the best, say from six to eight inches good white fire, then, when fresh coal is added, there will be more heat units to ignite the smoke and gases than there would be if a light fire was carried, and there will be less likelihood of the air coming through the grates in too great volume; also, if service is heavy, the heavy fire will stand the action of the exhaust better than a light one. A wetting of the coal is recommended when weather will primit of it, as the vapor arising from the coal when put in the fire will materially assist in the consumption of amoke. Further, the baffle plate over the door is of great value, inasmuch as the cold air that enters at the door when open will be turned downward onto the surface of the fire, while a large percentage of it, in the absence of the plate will pass direct to the flues. In cities, where a little smoke is annoying, the use of a good smoke consumer is advainable; managed well, it will do good work and prevent the best, say from six to eight inches good of a good smoke consumer is advsinble; managed well, it will do good work and prevent the emission of smoke.

As good perfumery from flowers is made at the South as is imported from abroad. A common method of extraction is to make layers of beef tallow and blooms, then cut up the tal-low and soak it in alcohol, an air-tight box being first provided, with panes of glass that just ing first provided, with panes of glass that just fit into it. The tallow is laid upon the glass, and the blooms of the flowers, gathered early in the morning as soon as the dew is dried off, are strewn thickly upon its surface; then a layer of mutton suct or beef tallow, cut into small pieces, is spread over the thooms; another pane of glass is placed on top of this, then a layer of blooms and tallow as before, this operation being repeated until the box is full, when it is shut up tight and placed in a cool, dark, even-tenneratured room, and in twenty-four to thirty-six hours the tallow will have absorbed all the older of the blooms.

In addition to his other achievements in the domain of chemistry, Dr. Deninger of Dresden is now reported to have prepared carbon monosulphide, CS pure, for the first time, and finds that, instead of being, as described in the text books, an amorphousred solid, it is really a colorless gas. He prered solid, it is really a colorless gas. He pre-pared it by heating dry sulphide of sodium with chlorotorm, or, preferably, iodoform, in sealed tubes, to 180° C., the gaseous products being made to bubble through aqueous caustic potasts, which absorbed the sulphurated hydrogen, and the carbon monosulphide passed through unab-sorbed. By acting upon carbon disulphide with sodium, in the presence of some aniline, the new gas was also obtained. It is coloriess and eas-ily condensable to a clear liquid, which evap-orates rapidly, and is extremely explosive.

Weight and Quality Unimpaired. From the Courier-Journa

From the Courier-houses.

A man at one of the hotels the other night told an interesting story of how the freighters in the far West used to supply themselves with whiskey. He said that some years ago when all freight on the frontiers was hauled in wagons, he happened to make a trip of several hundred miles with a train of wagons carrying merchandise to remote stations. Nearly every wagon contained one or more barrels of whiskey.

"The first night out I noticed," said he, "great activity around the whiskey barrels. The wagons each had a hatche, and a gimlet, They would knock up a hoop, here a hole, draw all the whiskey they wanted, then put about as much fine gravel in the barrel as they had drawn out whiskey they wanted, then put about as much fine gravel in the barrels weighed and the whiskey they ale for it was turned over to the freighters, and that when it arrived at its destination it was again weighed and tested. The gravel supplied the weight and this was why it was used instead of water to supply the place of what had been taken out."